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The People's Korea

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1st Half Yr. Plan Successfully Fulfilled

Photo shows generators at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant where the first half year plan have been fulfilled far ahead of schedule.

(See the full text on page 2)

The Korean Central News Agency issued on June 25 a report on the successful fulfilment of the first half year plan of the first year of the 2nd 7-Year Plan.

According to the report, a first half year plan had been carried out by June 23 in terms of the gross industrial output value.

In the period of the fulfilment of the plan the gross industrial output value grew by 21.6 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year and the production of electricity, coal, mineral ores, rolled steel, tractors, trucks, chemical fertilizer, vinalon, vinyl chloride, cement, timber and other major goods showed a marked increment.

The first half year plans have been fulfilled far ahead of schedule at almost all the industrial establishments including the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Sunchon District Coal Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Pyongyang Textile Combine, the Sinuiju Shoe Factory and the Kim Chaek Fishery Station.

During the period of the fulfilment of the first half year plan, the output of electricity rose by 22 per cent, coal 17 per cent, iron ore 20 per cent and the volume of railway freight 20 per cent above those in the same period of last year.

In this period the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel grew respectively by over 20 per cent, chemical fertilizers 30 per cent and cement 30 per cent.

Proud successes have been made in the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs for the improvement of the people's living and a vigorous struggle has been waged to hit the grain target of 8.8 million tons on the agricultural front with the all people's assistance, overcoming the influence of the cold front.

28th Anniv. of Z-Day of Korean War; DPRK Memorandum Issued

Pyongyang Demands Total GI Pullout

On the occasion of the June 25-July 27 Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, the DPRK Foreign Affairs Ministry issued on June 26 a memorandum disclosing new war provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. See the full text on page 3.

If a war breaks out again in Korea due to their reckless adventurous moves, it will easily be expanded into a global war and this will bring nothing good to the Americans, too, sternly warned Kim Man Gum, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, at a Pyongyang mass rally on June 25.

This warning was made in his report at the mass rally on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the start of the Korean War by the U.S. imperialism and their puppets.

The huge square was packed with more than 200,000 Pyongyangites.

Pointing out that U.S. imperialism is the most truculent and shameless invador and plunderer who has been always designing an aggression upon our country from olden times, Kim Man Gum said:

U.S. imperialism instigated the south Korean puppet clique to start a brigandish war of aggression against our Republic and our people on June 25, 1950 in accordance with its prearranged plan after long preparations.

U.S. imperialism, 28 years ago, hurled huge armed forces 2 million strong comprising the main forces of its ground, naval and air forces armed with modern technique, mercenary troops of 15 satellite countries and south Korean puppet army and large amounts of combat technical equipment into the Korean front in a foolish attempt to swallow up our Republic at a breath.

Stressing that the U.S. imperialists, while going back farther on their "pledges" to withdraw their troops from south Korea, are hastening war preparations and arms expansion on a large scale as never before. The dirty aim pursued by them through this is to freeze the division of the country by creating "two Koreas" and to invade the whole of Korea and Asia by using south Korea as a stepping-stone, he denounced:

We sternly denounce with surging national indignation the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for its crimes of opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and trying to keep the nation split for ever, wreck peace and start a war in our country.

The movement of international support to and solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is constantly gaining in scope and strength and it has become an irresistible, powerful trend of the times.

The speaker stressed:

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the current of history and refrain from running riot.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their aggressive design on Korea, discontinue their reckless play with fire and totally withdraw from south Korea, taking along their troops and all destruction weapons including nuclear weapons in accordance with the UN resolution.

If they keep introducing into south Korea nuclear weapons which are nobody's monopoly, the danger of nuclear war will increase and peace and security be gravely jeopardised not only in our country but in Asia and the world.

Saying that the Korean people who mercilessly smashed the aggression of foreign imperialists each time and defended the dignity of the nation will not permit any manoeuvres to keep the country and the nation divided into two forever, he concluded:

Korea must not be divided into two, but be reunited to develop as one state.

Our people will smash the "two Koreas" plot and war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and certainly achieve the cause of national reunification with the support and encouragement of the world peaceloving people.

The rally adopted an appeal to the south Korean people.

The appeal called upon the entire south Korean people to firmly unite under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, reunification and national salvation, resolutely struggle for forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea at an early date and wage a powerful struggle for liquidating the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement.

The attendants of the rally again stages a monmoth demonstration shouting slogans.

(KCNA)

Seoul Boys Hold Anti-Pak Rally in Seoul

Students of Seoul University on June 26 staged an anti-"government" rally at Sejongro Street in front of the Capitol building, downtown Seoul.

From the noon of June 26, strict guard was kept by the puppet police and numberless plain-clothesmen with talkie-talkies were mobilized. The puppet police checked up the passing-by students and youths on the street for potential demonstrators.

Around 6:30, more than 10 youths were all of a sudden assaulted by 10 plain-clothesmen on the street and taken to the police waggons. Then, other students and youths around them loudly voiced their protests and marched for a demonstration, by singing songs such as "The Song of Justice" and "We Shall Overcome."

Many Christians concerned and aged workers gathered at a rally, more than 4,000 citizens in all.

67 students and citizens and 5 Catholic priests, 72 in all, were arrested by the puppet police. But, correct figures are not available.

The anti-Pak rally of this day was warned in advance by the Seoul boys at the anti-"government" rally held on June 12 in Seoul Univ. campus. The manifesto issued at the rally called for holding a meeting of all citizens and students in the heart of Seoul on June 26 to carry out the anti-fascist action policy.

The students demonstration in south Korea were up-to-now restricted with campus. As the press didn't report these moves, citizens at large were kept in the dark. Under these circumstances, the rally and demonstration on this day at Sejongro amply show that the anti-"government" forces would never accept the puppet authorities.

11 Profs, Rap Pak's "Education Charter"

On the other hand, eleven incumbent professors of Chonnam Univ. in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, on the same day issued a statement "Our goal of education" criticizing the "charter of national education" published by Pak Jung Hi in December, 1968.

The statement noted that the "charter of national education" "reminds us of the education under the Japanese imperialist rule" and "we fear that education may be used as a tool of totalitarianism and restorationism."

The professors were taken into custody by the authorities on June 27.

It was without precedent in recent years that incumbent professors made a collective challenge to the "government."

2,000 Students in Kwangju

From the evening of June 29 to 30, over 2,000 students of Chonnam Univ. held anti-"government" rally at the campus and staged a sit-in strike. On June 30, they took to the streets and tried to hold a rally at a park in Kwangju City, involving citizens.

This was disclosed at a prayer meeting held at Christian Hall in Chongro-ku, Seoul, on June 30. Many students were arrested and wounded. The students rally and demonstration were reportedly aimed to protest the arrest of the above-mentioned eleven incumbent professors and support the statement issued by the professors.

Over 400 students were walked by the puppet police until June 30.

Photo shows the students and youths being walked by the plainclothesmen and citizens gathered at the anti-Pak rally held on June 26 at Sejongro, downtown Seoul.

DPRK Sends Money, Message to Korean Earthquake Victims Here

PYONGYANG, June 27 (KCNA)—Thanks to the solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots sent relief money to compatriots in Japan who were afflicted by an earthquake in the sea off Miyagi Prefecture, Japan, on June 12.

The committee also sent a message of sympathy to the earthquake victims.

The message expressed deep sympathy with compatriots in Miyagi Prefecture who had their houses and schools damaged by the earthquake and offered warm compatriotic consolation to them. It hoped the compatriots in Miyagi Prefecture and the entire compatriots in Japan under the guidance of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) will recover from the earthquake damages as soon as possible and return to a normal life, helping and pulling each other along, and score greater success in carrying out the patriotic tasks of Chongryun for the defence of the democratic, national rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

KCNA Urges Pak Junta to Send Back Kidnapped Fishermen

PYONGYANG, June 28 (KCNA)—The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique again committed the brutal act of sinking a peaceful fishing boat of the northern half of the Republic which lost its course due to a thick fog while catching fish in the West Sea and of kidnapping fishermen aboard it.

At around 18:24 June 27, the angle fishing net boat No. 512 of the Nampo fishery station lost its course due to a thick fog which made nothing visible even an inch ahead, while catching fish in the sea off Changsangot, Ryongyon county, South Hwanghae Province, and tried to find its course in the sea southwest of Changsangot.

At that time the command ship of our side ordered by wireless the angle fishing net boat No. 512 which was astray to sail northward.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique mobilized a destroyer, high-speed craft and patrol craft to surround our fishing boat sailing to the north and desperately tried to capture it.

When they failed to capture our fishing boat sailing to the north to regain its course, the south Korean puppet clique opened fire at our fishing boat at around 20:30 and committed the brutal act of sinking the boat and kidnapping six fishermen.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed this piratic act against our fishing boat in the West Sea after they perpetrated in May the brutal act of indiscriminately shelling our peaceful fishing boat adrift in the high seas of the East Sea due to engine trouble, sinking it and killing or kidnapping our fishermen. This fully shows that they are the cruel human butchers.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must apologize for the crime they committed again and send back unconditionally and immediately our fishermen they kidnapped.

If they refuse to accept our just demand and keep detaining the fishermen and weave a plot, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

389th MAC Meet

DPRK Side Hits U.S. Side On Its Hostile Acts

PANMUNJOM, June 27 (KCNA)—The 389th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held here today at the proposal of our side, at which Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, lodged a protest with the enemy side against the hostile acts it committed recently against our side in the Demilitarized Zone, the MAC headquarters area and the Joint Security Area in gross violation of the armistice agreement and provisions agreed upon between the two sides, and called it to account for them.

According to the statement of Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, the enemy committed against our side numerous hostile acts including grave armed provocations in the eastern sector of the front on May 13 and June 2.

Between May 6 and June 20 the south Korean puppet army committed more than 40 cases of firing against our side, including the firing of 1,780 rounds of ammunition in the Demilitarized Zone on May 8.

The south Korean puppet army continuously committed various violations of the armistice agreement, such as mobilizing a large number of personnel in the southern part of the Demilitarized Zone to conduct large-scale fortification work, introducing there heavy and automatic weapons and many combat personnel, holding military exercises simulating an attack against our side and letting aircraft and combat personnel conduct espionage and hostile acts against our side, such violations of the armistice agreement and agreed provisions numbered more than 3,900 in the period between May 6 and June 20.

The enemy continually brought into the MAC headquarters area military personnel carrying automatic weapons or wearing no designated insignia and perpetrated provocations against security personnel of our side and carried no designated insignia in the joint security area. Such violations numbered over 350 in the same period.

Due to the violations committed by the south Korean puppet army in the Demilitarized Zone, today the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone has been converted into a fortified combat position where heavy and automatic weapons and a large number of combat personnel are concentrated, into a stepping-stone for military provocation against our side, and thus the situation in the Demilitarized Zone has been extremely aggravated, the senior member of our side noted. He strongly protested to the enemy side against such violations against our side.

He strongly demanded the enemy side take practical measures to stop such violations.

People's Daily

The United States must withdraw all its aggressor forces and equipment from south Korea, stop its interference in Korea and let the Korean people solve the reunification issue themselves without outside interference.

The Chinese paper "People's Daily" stressed this in an editorial carried on June 25 under the title of "The Great Historic Victory" to commemorate the 28th anniversary of the Korean Fatherland Liberation War, according to a report.

The editorial said:

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea and with the powerful support of the people throughout the world, the heroic Korean people fought heroically, ready to bear the greatest national sacrifices, and defeated for the first time after the Second World War the aggression by the overbearing U.S. imperialists.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the Korean armistice, but the land of Korea of 3,000-ri is still artifically divided into the northern and southern parts. The root cause of this division is the protracted occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their refusal to withdraw their troops of aggression, arms and equipment. The U.S. President has expressed the intention on many occasions last year and since to withdraw the American ground forces from south Korea within four or five years beginning this year. However, facts in the past period showed that the U.S. Government's so-called "withdrawal plan" is merely a gesture. Its aim is to alleviate the pressure of world opinion for the U.S. troops withdrawal and to create a pretext for boosting the military strength of the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea.

The Chinese people will support resolutely, as they have done in the past, the just struggle for the reunification of the fatherland waged by the Workers' Party, the Government and the people of various strata of Korea.

(Continued on page 2)

KOREA FOCUS

U.S. Ignorance

The U.S. State Dept. unusually fast moved to issue a statement welcoming the June 23 proposal of Pak Jung Hi for north-south Korean trade and technical and capital cooperation. The State Department said that it hoped that the DPRK would give serious consideration to the proposal and that it was its conviction that direct talks between north and south Korea would provide the best way of relaxing tension on the Korean Peninsula. Is the Foggy Bottom deliberately attempting to complicate the settlement of the Korean question? Is the Foggy Bottom that "foggy" about the Korean issue?

The overriding issue of the Korean question for the moment is reunifying the divided country. It is the paramount desire of the fifty million people north and south. The solution of the reunification issue is the keystone of the settlement of the Korean question as a whole.

One of the normal procedures of democracy is for those with differing views to start from the low level for eventual elevation to the higher and respect and implement the items once agreed. This governed the north-south Red Cross talks started in August, 1971 and the political negotiations before and after the publication of the July, 1972 north-south joint statement. The underlying assumption of the two forms of dialogue was the firm commitment to the reunification of the homeland. According to proceedings on record of the meetings of the Red Cross talks, the south Korean delegation clearly stated that the Red Cross talks were "a stepping-stone to the eventual reunification." The whole wording and spirit of the north-south joint statement was devoted to the specific ways of achieving a north-south reintegration. Set forth with unmistakable clarity in that document are the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity. The representatives of the two sides signed it on behalf of their respective superior authorities. The two sides firmly committed themselves to the joint effort for the reunification with the fifty million Koreans as their witnesses. Therefore, the July communique warrants a wholehearted support of the fifty millions as the sole guideline for the north-south reunion. Resumed north-south talks ought to serve to implement the 1972 agreement. Otherwise, they would prove detrimental.

The latest statement of Pak Jung Hi was made on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his so-called "June 23 special statement." In the latest proposal Pak Jung Hi the traitor said, "The basic spirit of the June 23 declaration lies in seeking for greater welfare and common prosperity of people north and south through talks, exchange and cooperation with the north and the south coexisting peacefully." He called it "necessary to create the groundwork for reunification." By it he means the reverse. The north-south joint statement and the subsequent north-south political talks produced agreement on concrete steps to be taken to achieve the "reunification, the measures far higher than the "groundwork." Why is the traitor attempting to bring back down to the lower level the agreed points between the two sides?

Nobody would doubt that what he termed the "yusin system" of October, 1972 is completely intended to perpetuate the dictator in power. However, Pak tried to rationalize the "yusin system" as "needed to facilitate the effort for reunification." Now, making a 180 degree change, he alleges that "yusin" is of vital significance to the defense of south Korea from the non-existent "threat from the north." As a matter of common sense, the "threat" presupposes confrontation, but reunification is predicated on talks. How can he reconcile the two conflicting concepts of "talks" and "confrontation" in his attempt at justification of his "yusin regime"?

The "June 23 declaration" is clearly designed to perpetuate the division of Korea as "two Koreas," if it is aimed at peaceful coexistence of north and south Korea. In the sense, it has nothing to do with the question of reunification. To be more precise, it is running counter to the nationwide efforts to achieve the reunification of the country. Everpresent and obvious are conflicts between the words and the deeds of Pak Jung Hi.

The biggest factor in the obstruction of the reunification of Korea is the continuing tension between the north and the south, far from being any economic factor. The most immediate issue is military in nature. In other words, the present military spending is too heavy for Korea with her resources at hand to bear. It is no exaggeration to say that the defense expenditures are placing severe restrictions on the development of the economy.

A Western saying goes, "The borrower is a slave to the lender and the debtor to the creditor." It is common knowledge that the south Korean economy is financed with over 10 billion dollars of foreign debts. In south Korea a handful of the privileged circles have achieved a "fast growth and expansion" in their fortunes, whereas the working people and the sharecroppers are barely existing, not "living." How can such a slavelike man propose economic exchange?

The U.S. State Department in its statement refers to the possibility of civilian economic exchange. Is the State Department ignorant of the two laws on anti-communism and national security which make it a major anti-state crime for civilians to meet with north Koreans?

In short, the dictatorial Pak junta is incapable of conducting north-south contacts, and under it, any possible talks would go nowhere. If the Pak junta has a genuine concern in talks, it must take steps to set free at once those democrats and other civilians that were imprisoned on charges of calling for reunification. On return from a short trip of south Korea, Harvard professor Jerome A. Cohen called south Korea "our baby." The American-born baby is receiving worldwide denunciations for its worst records on human rights and is responsible for the dirty influence-peddling operations which has corrupted the democratic process of the United States. What is the real intention of the Carter Administration in supporting such a baby? Because of their common conduct in retreating from their own original commitments?

First Half Yr. Targets Hit in 2nd 7-Yr. Plan

A report of the Korean Central News Agency was issued on June 25 on the successful fulfilment of the first half year plan of the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

According to the report, our working people had carried out with credit the first half year plan in terms of the gross industrial output value by June 23 amid the new upswing being effected on all fronts of the socialist construction where vigorous battles are being waged to fulfil the tasks for the first year of the grandiose Second Seven-Year Plan advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thanks to the high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative strivings of the working class and other working people and members of the three revolution teams, in the period of the fulfilment of the plan the gross industrial output value grew by 21.6 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year and the production of electricity, coal, mineral ores, rolled steel, tractors, trucks, chemical fertilizers, vinalon, vinyl chloride, cement, timber and other major goods showed a marked increment.

The builders in various parts of the country constantly raised the speed of construction to rapidly push ahead with the construction and expansion projects at many units, such as the Taean Heavy Machine Plant, the cold rolling mill at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the Ponghwa Chemical Plant, the Youth Chemical Complex, the Aoji Chemical Plant and the Taedong-gang Power Station and railway electrification projects. As a result, a new advance has been made in consolidating the nation's economic foundation.

With all the fronts of the socialist construction seething with a new revolutionary upswing, the first half year plans have been fulfilled far ahead of schedule at almost all the industrial establishments including the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Sunchon District Coal Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Pyongyang Textile Combine, the Sinuiju Shoe Factory and the Kim Chaek Fishery Station.

With the successful fulfilment of the first half year plan of this year, a solid guarantee was secured to achieve proud successes in the "100-day battle" for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as a grand festival of victors and to carry out ahead of schedule the first year assignments of the new long-term plan, the basic task of which is the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

This proud victory powerfully demonstrates once again the revolutionary spirit of our working people who are spurring on the Chollima march, the might of our large-scale socialist independent national economy and the true superiority of our socialist economic system under which the production grows at a high rate without interruption.

During the period of the fulfilment of the first half year plan, the output of electricity rose by 22 per cent, coal 17 per cent, iron ore 20 per cent and the volume of railway freight 20 per cent above those in the same period of last year.

In this period the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel grew respectively by over 20 per cent, chemical fertilizers 30 per cent and cement 30 per cent.

Proud successes have been made in the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs for the improvement of the people's living and a vigorous struggle has been waged to hit the grain target of 8.8 million tons on the agricultural front with the all people's assistance, overcoming the influence of the cold front.

The first half year quotas were also carried out with credit in the fields of commerce, public health and culture to powerfully inspire the working people to a new innovation.

Now the working people in all branches of the national economy are vigorously striving to greet the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, which falls on September 9, as a grand festival of Chollima Korea and to fulfil the huge fighting tasks for this year one month or more ahead of the set time.

Vitality of Juche-Based Industry

According to KCNA report, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had carried out the first half year plan in terms of the gross industrial output value by June 23. The gross industrial output value grew by 21.6 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year.

On 2nd 7-Year Plan

This year is the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) which was set forth by the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly held from December 15 to 17, 1977.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is aimed at further strengthening the economic basis of socialism and raising the people's living standard by stepping up Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

Juche-orientation is to strengthen the independent structure of the national economy by relying on the domestic resources and strength.

Through modernization all the working people will become able to cope with their job with ease while producing more material wealth.

Scientification means to give priority to scientific research and to put stress on development of science so as to place production on a new scientific basis

The major targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan are to annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates 100 hectares) of tideland.

Results of 6-Year Plan

Prior to the Second Seven-Year Plan, the DPRK advanced the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in late 1970.

The Six-Year Plan was aimed at further cementing the material and technical foundations of socialism and freeing the working people from arduous labour in all fields of national economy through the technical revolution.

The major targets of the Six-Year Plan were to annually produce 28,000-30,000 million kwh of electricity, 50-53 million tons of coal, 3.5-3.8 million tons of pig and granulated iron, 3.8-4 million tons of steel, 7.5-8 million tons of cement, 500-600 million metres of fabrics and 2.8-3 million tons of fertilizer.

The Six-Year Plan was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule in terms of gross industrial output value.

In 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan, the industrial production became 2.5 times greater than in 1970, with the output of the means of production gaining a 2.6-fold increase, and consumer goods a 2.4-fold increase. In the period the industrial production increased at the average rate of 16.3 per cent. The self-sufficiency rate of the raw materials reached 60-70 per cent.

Between 1978 and 1984, total industrial output value will rise 2.2 times, with the production of the means of production increasing 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times. In this period industrial production will increase at the annual rate of 12.1 per cent.

Mining, Metallurgical Industries

This year, the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, a definite priority is being given to the development of the mining industry and transport. The development of the mining industry will make it possible to provide enough fuel and power, and raw materials and largely expand the sources of foreign currency. Development of transport will make it possible to carry materials and equipment promptly to factories, enterprises and construction sites in different fields of the national economy.

As for the mining industry, the plan is to reconstruct on an expansion basis the Musan and Komdok mines, the Combined Anju Coal Mine and other promising ore and coal mines and to develop new collieries.

The project is continued at a fast pace to expand the Musan Mine into a modern large-scale iron ore mine with a production capacity of 10 million tons of dressed magnesite.

The Musan Mine is well known for its vast deposits of iron ore estimated at thousands of millions of tons.

Now a crash expansion project is fast progression to exploit open-pit method.

At the construction site of a large ore crushing plant, the building of main structures has been completed and now the assembling of equipment is nearing completion. The projects of an ore dropping well and a crushing plant of a newly developed mining industry have entered the last stage. In the meantime, the construction of the dressing plant No. 2 is making a rapid progress.

Belt-conveyer lines are being laid from the cutting faces to the entrance of the ore-dressing plant and the road expansion and extension projects are being undertaken for the free passage of 100-ton heavy duty lorries.

At promising mines of Tokhyon, Toksong and Sohaeri with rich deposits intensive efforts are being made to further streamline the processes of large-scale iron ore cutting, transport and treatment.

Pits are being enlarged at these mines for the free passage of large excavators, large bulldozers and heavy-duty lorries and heavy rails laid up to the cutting faces.

The capacity of earth scraping increased several times and the ore production sharply rose at the Unryul Mine, with the completion of the third-stage project of the large-scale long-distance belt conveyer line on the basis of new advanced technique.

New large mines with rich ore deposits and medium- and small-scale mines are also being extensively developed to further strengthen the domestic raw material base.

The Tanchon Magnesia Factory is planned to be installed with one more modern large-scale revolving furnace.

The construction of a rotary kiln at the Tanchon Magnesia Factory is now being smoothly carried out.

The Tanchon Smeltery is being built on a large scale.

Recently 20 new promising coal mines have been prospected and 50 sites chosen for pit construction.

Geological survey teams are discovering many new rich coal deposits. One of them is so rich as to last for over 50 years.

Geological survey teams in Kaechon, Tokchon, Sunchon, and Kowon areas left to mine builders 15 spots of coal deposits they have found of late.

Machine Industry

In order to modernize the mining industry, machine industry must be developed to provide enough equipment and facilities.

This year a heavy-duty lorry shop and a forging shop are planned to be attached to the Sungri Automobile Combine; more energy is being directed to the construction of machine plants including the Taean Heavy Machine Plant and an automation-device factory and to the construction of the ejector producing factory and the micro electro-motor factory.

The Rakwon Machine Plant located in the northwestern part of the country, in the first four months of this year, produced the same number of excavators and sinker drills as were produced during the whole of last year.

The plant turns out every year hundreds of excavators and sinker drills of various types, mining equipment and ordered equipment for different domains of the national economy. Nearly a half of the employees are technicians.

Within this year the first-stage project is expected to be completed at the Ponghwa Chemical Factory. Completion is also expected of the construction of the petrochemical plant of the Youth Chemical Complex, the November 18 Paper Mill, the Hoeryong Kraft-Paper Mill and a storage battery factory.

At the same time, they will hasten the construction of a large-scale cold rolling branch factory of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works at a fast tempo. The expansion project of the Aoji Chemical Factory is planned to be carried on.

Transport

As for transportation, projects are under way this year to electrify 1,000 kilometres of railway including the Kilju-Hyesan and Taedonggang-Sinsongchon sections till next April. Three transport methods—centralized transport, combined communication and container transport—are extensively applied. A network of cableways, conveyors and pipelines cover the whole of the country. A self-propelled preliminary belt conveyor has of late been built at the Unryul Mine situated on the west coast to link together to islands on the West Sea.

It will help build a dam without much difficulty in the deep waters of swift currents between the two islands by carrying more scraped earth out to the sea.

Already several years ago, the mine built a large-size, long-distance belt conveyor capable of carrying 50,000 tons of scraped earth in a 4.6 kilometre section to link the land to an island.

A six-kilometre long large-size, long-distance underground belt conveyor built at the Komdok Mine, the over 1,120-metre long large-size, long-distance belt conveyor linking the Haeju Cement Factory to Haeju Port, and the belt-conveyor lines laid in many other places are now operating without a hitch.

Far more ores and timber than in the corresponding period last year are transported by the cableways stretching hundreds of *ri* in the mining areas in Ryanggang Province.

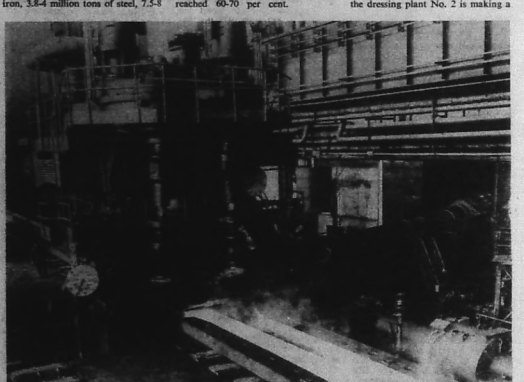
Most remarkable are the successes of the cableways at the Pomu Forestry Station extending more than 120 *ri* and those of the Kapsan, Paekam and Unhung mines each extending tens of *ri*. The transport of ore by the cableway at the Unhung Mine now is nearly double that in the corresponding period last year.

The concentrates produced at the Musan Mine, are now transported to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works through a 78 kilometre long large-size pipeline.

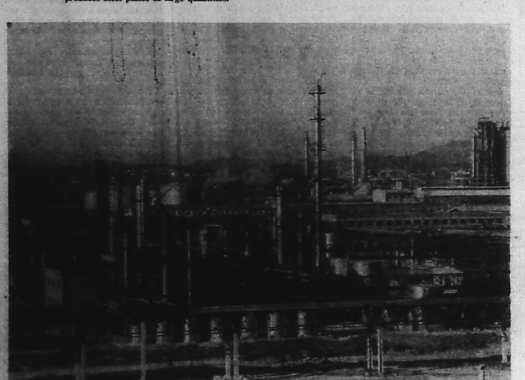
Coastal sea and river transport and foreign trade transport are also to be developed.

This year much importance is attached to the production of 20,000-ton cargo ships in a great number in a bid to conduct well the foreign trade.

The DPRK also set the grain ouput at 8.8 million tons.



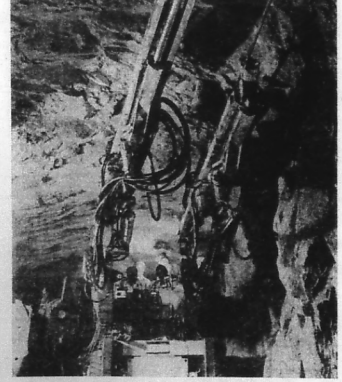
The hot rolling plant of the modernly-equipped Kim ChaekIron and Steel Complex produces steel plates in large quantities.



An expansion project is now under way at the Youth Chemical Complex, one of the largest chemical industry bases of the country.

Cableways, belt conveyors and pipelines are widely applied in a bid to promptly supply raw materials to factories.

Photo shows a part of the cableway line between the April 13 Iron Works and the Taebo Coal Mine.



Workers of the Komdok Mine is upping work-efficiency by applying modern equipment.

News in Brief

June 19

* An agreement on the exchange of information and mutual cooperation was signed between the Korean Central News Agency and the Tatratra News Agency of Madagascar in Antananarive.

June 21

* Dumitru Popa, Ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the DPRK, left Pyongyang by train at the recall of his home government.

* Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa, met Chin Chung Guk, DPRK Ambassador to the Confederation of Switzerland.

June 24

* The delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee headed by Ho Un Song left Korea by plane to attend the 53rd meeting of the Administrative Council of the International Organization of Radio and Television to be held in Finland.

June 25

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Kong Jin Tae left Korea by special plane for the People's Republic of Mozambique.

* A trade and economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Pang Tae Ryul left Korea by plane for the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

June 26

* A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by Kim Yong Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Public Employees of Korea, arrived in Tokyo for a visit to Japan on the invitation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

The Deputy General Secretary of Sohyo said: Sohyo and the working class of Japan will unite closer with the working class of Korea and support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In particular, they will make all efforts for the successful holding of the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Japan in the coming fall. **(KCNA)**

(Continued from page 1)

Taiwan Province is the sacred territory of our country. Taiwan compatriots are our kith and kins. To liberate Taiwn and unify our motherland are the common desire of all the Chinese people including the Taiwan compatriots.

The Chinese and Korean peoples have cemented with blood a great militant friendship in the struggle against the common enemies in the last 50 or more years. This valuable friendship was nurtured personally by Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai during their life time and President Kim Il Sung. The highly successful visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not long ago by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has pushed the Sino-Korean friendship to a new high. We are convinced that under the close concern of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il Sung the flowers of Sino-Korean friendship will blossom more luxuriantly.

Tass

The Soviet News Agency Tass June 24 published a commentator's article titled "Just Cause of the Korean People" on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea consistently maintains the policy of reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis. This policy conforms to the fundamental interests of the entire Korean people and provides conditions necessary for peace and security in the Far East.

On the contrary, the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and the intensification of war preparations there increase tension and create the danger of a new conflict on the Korean Peninsula, Tass said, and went on:

The United States tries to replace the total withdrawal of its troops from south Korea by "gradual cutback." The joint military exercise held by the United States and south Korea this year was the biggest one held ever since the Korean armistice. The military exercise assumed a provocative nature and heightened tension in Korea. The United States also tries to induce Japan to make greater contributions to the strengthening of the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military and political alliance."

The month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people has already become a fine tradition in the Soviet Union. The just cause of the Korean people is cherished in the hearts of the Soviet people.

In conclusion the news agency pointed out that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and all the peace-loving people of the world resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Broad international solidarity will make this struggle bear fruit, it stressed. **(KCNA)**

Memorandum of DPRK Foreign Ministry on War Provocation by Washington, Seoul

Follows full text of a memorandum exposing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. and its stooges under the cloak of "troop pullout," which was published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK on June 26, on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle:

☆

It is nearly 25 years since guns ceased roaring and an armistice was realized in Korea.

The unanimous desire of the Korean people is to eliminate the danger of war, preserve and consolidate peace and bring earlier the country's peaceful reunification.

But, peace has been constantly jeopardized and the danger of permanent division is increasing in Korea due to the war policy and nation-splitting machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

In this connection, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in its memorandum issued on February 1, exposed and denounced the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialism and its stooges and appealed to the governments of the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to pay due attention to them.

Despite the demand of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world for the discontinuation of the splitting and war provocation manoeuvres in Korea, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys persist in their adventurous war rackets, extensively reinforcing armed forces of aggression in south Korea behind the specious facade of "troop pullout."

Such developments in Korea today show that the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea remains unchanged as it was before.

The world clearly remembers that 28 years ago, the U.S. imperialists chose Korea as the "testing ground" of a decisive battle for Asian and world domination and unleashed an aggressive war to occupy the whole of Korea.

The aims pursued by the present U.S. imperialist bellicose circles in trying to unleash another war in Korea, following in the footsteps of the preceding war criminals, are also to back Korea's division by force of arms and realize the wild ambition to dominate the whole of Korea by "strength" in accordance with the Korean strategy for conquering Asia and the world.

Meeting the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle between June 25 and July 27, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this memorandum, considering it necessary to lay bare once again the new war provocation manoeuvres stepped up by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys behind the new signboard of "troop pullout."

Deceptive Scheme of "Troop Pullout"

In February 1976, U.S. President Carter said that the United States should "withdraw completely and immediately" all its troops from south Korea. At a luncheon with "Washington Post" correspondents on March 17, 1976, and in his interview with an "A.B.C." T.V. correspondent on June 6 he said that if he defeated Ford and was elected president he would "withdraw" all U.S. troops from south Korea "over a period of four to five years" and "immediately ship out nuclear weapons."

This was the "campaign pledge" Carter made to the American people.

This pledge of Carter was something to be welcomed.

As time flows, however, his behaviour belies his pledge.

Carter started going back on his early "campaign pledge" when he said on June 23, 1976, at a luncheon given by the U.S. "Foreign Policy Association" that the U.S. troop pullout from south Korea would be "limited to the ground force" and be carried out "stage by stage" and stated on October 16, that year that nuclear weapons would not "be withdrawn immediately."

Carter's retreat became more pronounced after he was elected president.

In his press conference held on December 21, 1976, shortly after his election as president, Carter said that even the "U.S. ground force would be withdrawn from south Korea very slowly" in view of the situation and through "full agreement" with south Korea and Japan prior to the withdrawal.

On May 5, 1977, Carter finally issued an official "decision" on the "plan of U.S. ground force withdrawal."

It was made clear with the "tenth south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" held in July, 1977, as an occasion that ruled out the "decision" out of over 42,000 U.S. troops in south Korea, the air force would be reinforced by 20-25 per cent, only 27,000 men consisting mainly of the Second Infantry Division be withdrawn between 1978 and 1982 and 6,000 men be pulled out in the first batch in 1978.

But even this "troop pullout plan" is being upset with the approach of the date for the withdrawal of the first batch.

On April 21, in his "special statement" Carter announced that as there was no "possibility" for Congress to approve soon the "bill on the transfer of military equipment worth 800 million dollars" which had been proposed as part of the "compensatory measures" to offset the "troop pullout" because of the "crowded legislative calendar" 2,600 non-combatant personnel and one combat battalion of 800 men, 3,400 men in all, would be withdrawn out of 6,000 men of the U.S. ground force planned to be withdrawn within 1978 and 2,600 men including two combat battalions be kept till the end of 1979 (Washington, April 21, 1978, "Reuter"; south Korean radio "Tongyang", April 22, 1978).

The congressional "approval" of the "transfer of military equipment worth 800 million dollars" brought forward by Carter concerning the withdrawal of the U.S. ground force from south Korea was, in fact, a shield he had prepared to retreat from his "campaign pledge"; it was the only means given to the opponents to the troops withdrawal to put a spoke in the wheels of the "troop withdrawal."

At present a plot is being hatched in real earnest in the U.S. Congress not only to change the withdrawal plan for 1978 but also completely upset it with Carter's change of the "U.S. ground force pullout plan" as an occasion.

On May 12, 1978, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed an "amendment" to the effect that if the president wants to get congressional "approval" of the "transfer of military equipment worth 800 million dollars" to south Korea and a "bill on military aid to south Korea" for the fiscal 1979, he should present to the Congress a "report on the validity of the troop withdrawal" "120 days before the withdrawal of the U.S. ground force from south Korea" (south Korean radio "Tongyang", May 12, 1978.)

This "amendment", as its author, Glenn, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on Asian Affairs, said, was as good as stipulating that "before the bill on the transfer of military equipment worth 800 million dollars passes the Congress, even a single battalion of U.S. troops shall not be withdrawn from south Korea."

Before the passing of this "amendment" drawn up by Glenn in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the U.S. House Armed Services Committee issued on April 26 an "amendment" demanding the indefinite stationing of 26,000 combat troops of U.S. ground force in south Korea "until a formal peace is inherited in the Korean Peninsula" (Washington, April 26, 1978, "AP").

Before elaborating on a report on his visit to south Korea, Stratton, chairman of the House Armed Services Sub-Committee, who was the proposer of this "amendment" and took the lead in opposing "the withdrawal plan" from the beginning, said that a "time limit should not be set to the withdrawal" nor "complete withdrawal should be ordered" to the U.S. ground troops, claiming that as south Korea "is not only the most important military base from the strategic point of view but also the training ground better than any other places in the world including the United States for preparations for increasing the U.S. army combat capabilities, it may not be good for the U.S. troops to walk out" (south Korean radio "Chungang" January 8, 1978; Tokyo, January 9, 1978, "Jiji").

After all, such retreat from the "campaign pledge" of Carter and the ensuing "withdrawal plan" shows that his "pledge" was not an honest one.

Even the U.S. military authorities admit this.

Former U.S. Defence Secretary Rumsfeld said on September 5, 1977, that "troop pullout plan" proposed by Carter "was merely to make up for his campaign pledge" and on September 14, 1977, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Brezinski remarked that the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea should properly be called "curtailment rather than a withdrawal" (Tokyo, September 5, 1977, "AFP"; Washington, September 14, 1977, "Jiji").

On December 2, 1977, ex-chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Brown also said that the withdrawal of U.S. ground force from south Korea would be no more than a "change in the disposition of military forces" (south Korean radio "Munhwa", December 2, 1977).

This change in the "troop withdrawal plan" by the Carter administration is now highly praised by the south Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries who have obdurately opposed the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Already when Carter promised to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea, the south Korean puppets said it was nothing but an "expression and term" and there would be no change in the U.S. policy of south Korean occupation as far as they knew. And they are now shouting for joy that things turned out to be as they predicted.

Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda called on Carter on May 3 last, and said that he "considered pertinent the U.S. Government's policy" of arms reinforcement in south Korea as "compensatory measures" to offset the "troop withdrawal". Earlier, in his talk with Vance, he said Japan wished the United States "would not withdraw even a battalion" from south Korea.

In the U.N. special session which discussed the question of disarmament on May 30, Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda "welcomed" Carter's change in the plan for the "first batch withdrawal of U.S. troops" and praised it as one showing "the desire of the United States."

As time flows it is becoming clear that "troop withdrawal" is not a real one but merely a propaganda slogan.

War Confabs, Steady Perfection of War Plan

The American warlike circles and their stooges are frequently holding war confabs shuttlings between Seoul and Washington and Tokyo carrying the signboard of "troop pullout" and continuously supplementing and perfecting a war plan against the northern half of the Republic.

The American military circles' tour of south Korea and their war huddles with the stooges following the announcement of the "plan for the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea" by the Carter administration have become most frequent since the past Korean War.

In 1977 alone, many U.S. military circles visited south Korea; the commander of the U.S. Pacific Air Force and the U.S. Pacific Fleet commander-in-chief in January, the U.S. Air Force Munition commander and the commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet in March, the U.S. Army Chief of Staff in April, the commander of the Airborne Corps of the U.S. Air Force and the commander of the U.S. Pacific Water Surface Fleet and chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in May, the commander of the U.S. 5th Air Force in June, U.S. Secretary of the Army and the commander of the U.S. Pacific Air Force in July, head of the U.S. air force military aid and sales office and Deputy Assistant Secretary for the East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Department of Defence in August, the commander of the U.S. Marine Corps in September, chief of operational staff of the U.S. air force and the commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in November. And between January and May of this year, south Korea was visited by the commander of the Airborne Corps of the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Army Chief of Staff, U.S. deputy Defence Secretary, Assistant Secretary of Defence for Research and Development, commander of the research and development of U.S. air force tactical weapon system, the commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and many other military circles and warlike elements of the Congress.

The U.S. military circles' trips to south Korea were reportedly aimed to have "discussions" about "compensatory measures" to offset the "pullout" but their real aim was to accelerate the preparations for the provocation of another war in Korea.

No sooner had they set foot in south Korea than they, as warmaniac Dulles did in directly lighting the fuse to the Korean War, "inspected" first the Military Demarcation Line, examined the attacking posture of the frontline units and had secret war talks with the south Korean puppet clique, making powder-reeking provocative statements.

In these war huddles the already drawn up "5-day war plan" and "9-day operation plan" were confirmed and elaborated further.

On January 23, 1978, Cushman, "ex-commander of the first corps of 'ROK-U.S.' group" who used to clamour at every opportunity that there could be no change in the "9-day strategy of hard strike to destroy the enemy at the initial stage of war"—"paralyzing the maneuverability" by "5-days of saturation bombing" and "annihilating the main forces by 4 days of ground operation"—said that "...there was no change in the concept of '9-day war' and it has been further developed" (south Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo", January 24, 1978).

The U.S. imperialists' "9-day strategy of hard strike to destroy the enemy at the initial stage of war" is being further supplemented and perfected by the "emergency mobilization plan" for hurling huge armed forces into the Korean war.

On February 22, 1978, the U.S. Defence Secretary Brown testified at the "hearing" of the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee that "in case of emergency, not only the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea will instantly be involved in battle but 12 squadrons deployed around the Korean Peninsula will be mobilized that very day and within a week, 24 squadrons be dispatched from Hawaii and the western coastal area of U.S. mainland," and that "coastal mobile fleet of navy be introduced within five days and its reinforcements be sent in several weeks from the western coastal area of U.S. mainland" and "in army, the 3rd U.S. Marine Division in Okinawa will be involved on the same day and additionally other divisions from the western coastal area of U.S. mainland within one month" (Washington, February 22, 1978, "Jiji").

The U.S. newspaper "Philadelphia Inquirer" carried the detailed content of the "emergency mobilization plan" mapped out by the "Note No. 1 of the President."

It was reported in the newspaper February 29, 1978, that "Carter instructed the defence department to organize a highly mobile counter strike force to be sent in case of a war in Korea. This force would be composed of 5-8 army divisions and a navy division more than 100,000 strong and be supported at least by an aircraft-carrier, tactical air squadrons of 72 fighters and strategic, long-distance transport planes" (south Korean radio "Chungang" March 31, 1978.)

The bellicose elements of the United States have worked out even an "emergency plan for nuclear war" against the northern half of the Republic, ceaselessly talking about nuclear attack.

On April 23, 1977 U.S. Defence Secretary Brown said that they were "preparing an emergency plan to perfect a local nuclear war posture" in south Korea (south Korean radio "Tongyang", April 25, 1977).

The U.S. weekly "U.S. News and World Report", reporting that Carter's press interview on May 26, 1977, wrote that he said the very deployment of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea and other regions "implies a possibility of their use" (south Korean news agency "Haptong" in English, Tokyo, May 31, 1977).

And John Burns, U.S. air force commander in south Korea stated in an interview with a reporter of the "Washington Post" on June 11, 1977 that "it would be foolish to deny the possibility of using nuclear weapons" in Korea and on June 12, 1978 the U.S. bellicose circles, commenting on State Secretary Vance's statement with regard to the use of nuclear weapons, said that the "United States will allow the use of nuclear weapons against north Korea" (south Korean radio "Christian" June 11, 1977; south Korean radio "Chungang" June 13, 1978).

With the purpose of establishing a new operational command system under the "strategic plan for 9-day short-term heavy strike", the United States is manoeuvring to form within this year the "Joint South Korea-U.S. Command" with the "UN commander" as "its commander" and a south Korean puppet as "its deputy commander" and hastening preparations to make the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan participate in a Korean war as "UN forces."

And the Japanese reactionaries are prattling that "it is time for Japan to play its true role in carrying out the joint operation for south Korea, reinforce the self-defence forces for 'rescue of refugees' and 'protection of concessions'" and actively step up preparations to dispatch them to take part in a Korean war as 'UN forces'."

It was brought to light that the "Nomura Research Center" of Japan "recommended" the Japanese government in its policy report worked out in September last together with the reactionary clique of the self-defence forces under the instruction of Fukuda "to draw up a U.S.-Japan joint emergency plan to meet a war in the Korean Peninsula and dispatch the Self-Defence Forces of Japan as UN peace-keeping forces" (U.S. newspaper "Boston Globe" September 2, 1977).

The Japanese newspaper "Nihonkeizai Shimbun" reported on May 30, 1978 that "recently the Japanese Defence Agency started to unofficially examine the question of dispatching the self-defence forces as UN peace-keeping forces" and it "would submit it to the Diet" before long (south Korean Radio "Tongyang" May 30, 1978).

Strengthening of "War-Time System", Massive Arms Reinforcement

Under the cloak of "U.S. ground force pullout", the south Korean puppets are actively mobilizing all manpower and material resources of south Korea in the preparations for a new war and fanning northsouth confrontation and war hysterics more zealously with a loud cry for "all-out security" and "perfection of the war posture."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique drivelled at the "New Year press conference" on January 18, 1978, that "a nation who has forgotten a war would find itself in a great danger" and "one should burn with the unshaken conviction that he would surely win if he fought, and he must win." Earlier, on January 1, So Jung Chol, "Chongwadae aide for national security affairs" and former puppet defence minister, blurted that "we should achieve harmony and unity under a thoroughly consistent commanding system" and "take a posture of certain victory at the initial stage of war" (south Korean radio "Chungang", January 1 and 18, 1978).

The so-called director-general of the "Anti-Communist League of South Korea" blared on January 27, 1978, that "the 9,650,000 members of the anti-communist league throughout the country should continue their dynamic advance towards unification by prevailing over communism in the van of the anti-communist ranks" (south Korean radio "Chungang" January 27, 1978).

The south Korean puppets are now sharply increasing their "defence budget" by imposing all kinds of taxes upon the south Korean people.

The proportion of the puppets' defence expenditure in "total budget" for 1978 reaches 35.6 per cent, or an increase of 27.2 per cent, compared to the previous year.

In this regard, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cried that "the defence appropriations for this year add up to an astronomical figure, which is greater than the state budget a few years before" (south Korean radio "Tongyang" February 3, 1978).

Chanting the slogan of "buildup of defence industry", the south Korean puppets are reorganizing all the south Korean industries under a "war-time system" and attempting to possess even nuclear weapons.

Puppet foreign minister Pak Tong Jin said on July 2, 1977 at the puppet national assembly that south Korea "will develop nuclear weapons" and So Jong Chol, "special aide in charge of security affairs at Chongwadae" prattled on October 5, 1977 that "the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free neutral zone argued by certain circles is impossible under the present circumstances" (south Korean radio "Munhwa," October 5, 1977; U.S. newspaper "New York Times," July 2, 1977).

Recently, the south Korean puppets "secretly requested" "the United States to transfer to them the surface-to-surface Lance missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads" (Seoul, March 12, 1978, "Kyodo").

Entering this year, the United States is bringing large aggressive armed forces in and around south Korea in order to increase its armed forces including air force based in south Korea and increase their offensive capability.

The United States announced that, according to the plan of operational deployment of its air force, it would deploy a total of more than 270 warplanes such as "F-15" Eagle, "F-4-E" Phantom, "RF-4-C" reconnaissance plane, "F-111" swinging wing fighter bombers and "F-105" Wild Weasel in south Korea and the Pacific region within fiscal 1978 (south Korean radio "Chungang", January 12, 1978).

U.S. Defence Secretary Brown said in his "annual defence report" to Congress in February 1978 that "in fiscal 1978 one of the infantry battalions of the U.S. troops in south Korea will be converted into an armoured battalion equipped with 66 new 'M 60' tanks" (south Korean radio "Chungang", February 6, 1978).

On February 19, 1978, the "New York Times" said that the U.S. administration had decided to additionally deploy 12 "F-4" Phantom planes at least in south Korea in a few months (south Korean radio "Christian", February 20, 1978).

On April 26, 1978 the U.S. air force announced that three squadrons of "F-15" Eagles, "the most sophisticated fighter planes in the world" would be deployed in Okinawa, which would be their first deployment in the Pacific region (Washington, April 26, 1978, "Reuter").

While reinforcing its own forces in south Korea, the United States is also actively increasing the combat potential of south Korea, transferring to the south Korean puppets a huge amount of modern weapons of mass destruction and a colossal military "aid" under the name of "compensatory measures" to offset the "troop withdrawal."

The "U.S. Defence Report" in July, 1977, made it public that the United States "will supply 8,000 million dollar worth of arms to south Korea within 4 to 5 years" as "compensatory measures" for "phased withdrawal of the U.S. ground force" from south Korea, which will include "90 latest type planes "F-16" and 239 jet fighters, over 200 helicopters, 6 destroyers, a large number of missiles and large-size guns", and U.S. Defence Secretary Brown said that "the U.S. military aid to south Korea will amount to 7,000 million dollars by 1982" (south Korean radio "Munhwa," July 20, 1977, south Korean radio "Chungang" July 24, 1977).

At present the U.S. administration is urging Congress to "approve" the "800 million dollar arms transfer bill" for the south Korean puppets, and, on May 4, the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee approved 277 million dollar military sales credit and 90 million dollars of funds for war material stockpile to be offered to south Korea in fiscal 1979 as required by the administration (south Korean radio "Chungang," May 4, 1978).

According to a testimony of U.S. Defence Secretary Brown at the defence sub-committee, U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee, on July 5, 1977, the United States already handed over to south Korea "Honest John" missile launching pads, "Vulcan" guns, "Hawk", "Nike" missiles, surface-to-air missiles, "F-4" and "F-5" planes, training planes, helicopters, destroyers, minesweepers, patrol boats, landing crafts, anti-submarine aircrafts and this was affirmed by the "New York Times" on May 11, 1978 (south Korean radio "Christian", May 18, 1978).

On March 15, 1978, the U.S. Defence Department notified Congress of its plan to sell to south Korea 6 "CH-47" Chinook transport helicopters and 16 "M-88" tank recovery vehicles worth 54,100,000 dollars and, on June 9, 1978, three arms sales bills to the tune of 67 million dollars including 1,100 "TOW" anti-tank missiles were automatically approved at U.S. Congress (Washington, March 15, 1978, "Reuter"; south Korean radio "Chungang," June 10, 1978).

The United States also has a plan to ship into south Korea a large stockpile of ammunition for a war.

The U.S. "Wall Street Journal" reported that "the United States has laid in stock 300,000 tons of ammunition and 3 million gallons of fuel to use in a Korean war, and the U.S. Defence Department is planning to increase the ammunition stockpile of south Korea to last three months at least" (south Korean radio "Tongyang", July 26, 1977; south Korean radio "Christian," May 30, 1978).

As to these manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to largely increase the armed forces in south Korea under the cloak of "troop withdrawal," the "New York Times" on April 17, 1978, exposed that the United States is "doing every effort possible for the maximum increase of a possibility of dispute by continuously pouring weapons into the Korean Peninsula."

Adventurous War Exercise, Strengthening of Offensive Posture

The United States and the south Korean puppets, at the "10th south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" in July last year, discussed the question of intensifying the "joint south Korea-U.S. exercises" in the future to keep "pace with the "compensatory measures" for "troop pullout."

There soon came the announcement of the U.S. Defence Department that they would "increase large-scale joint south Korea-U.S. exercises by 2 or 3 rounds to bring them to 7 rounds in 1978 and 8 in 1979."

Under this plan, frantic war exercises resembling a real war were staged in and around south Korea almost every day.

For a week from October 8, 1977, the "Twin Dragon Operation," the "largest mobilization operation since the founding of the army", was conducted "to test the capability of throwing manpower and material resources on to the front" on "order of mobilization upon the proclamation of an imaginary war" (south Korean radio "Munhwa," October 9, 1977).

The United States conducted a "joint anti-submarine marine operational exercise" with the south Korean puppet army by mobilizing a U.S. navy task force fleet and aircraft including carriers for several weeks from December 5, 1977 and staged a "combined south Korea-U.S. landing operation exercise" codenamed "Twin Dragon No. 7" from December 10 to 15, 1977.

Participating in these exercises were the landing forces of the U.S. 7th Fleet, thousands of troops of the landing force of the U.S. marine corps mobilized from Okinawa and war planes from the air bases in Japan and the United States (south Korean radio "Munhwa," December 6 and December 10, 1977).

The United States and the south Korean puppets staged more adventurous, entering this year, in their clamorous war exercises.

U.S. Defence Secretary Brown declared in his testimony at Congress on February 22, 1978, that the "frequency and width" of the "U.S. military strategic exercise" will be increased "to cope with the state of emergency" in Korea.

The United States waged a "joint south Korea-U.S. exercise" codenamed "Team Spirit '78," the largest one in scale since the Korean War, from March 7 to 17, 1978.

According to official announcement of the spokesman of the U.S. Defence Department and the south Korean side, this large-scale exercise involved 118,000 men comprising the ground, naval and air forces of the south Korean puppet army 73,000 strong, reinforcements from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific area 23,000 strong and 22,000 U.S. troops in south Korea, and over 200 U.S. air force planes of 12 types including "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-111" swing-wing fighter-bombers, "F-4" Phantom planes, "A-7" close air support planes, and mobilized to it were U.S. naval forces composed of 16 vessels including the carrier "Midway" and various types of landing craft and logistic support craft.

The "Team Spirit '78" operational exercise staged with the mobilization of all services and arms of the U.S. forces and the puppet army, which involved such operations as "ground operation," "landing operation," "bombing exercise," and "paratrooper

(Continued on page 4)

A scene of the "south Korea-U.S. combined landing operation" codenamed "Twin Dragon No. 7" which was staged in December last in East Sea of Korea

Montreal Star on Moon Cult (5)

'I'm Here to Give You a Life Transfusion...'

Follows the fifth part (January 6, 1978 issue) of the series of articles on Moon cult run in the Canadian paper Montreal Star from December 31, 1977 to early January, 1978.

☆

(Continued from the previous issue)

Ford Greene, devil incarnate, put his arm around Benji Carroll's shoulders, pressed his forehead and nose against his, and peered into his eyes, demanding:

"*Love* me, Benji...*Love* Satan."

Benji sat with back erect, eyes expressionless, hands folded in his lap like a man. A picture of serenity, except for tightly flexed muscles and a vein in his forehead that visibly throbbed when he tensed. It indicated that for the first time in 24 hours he was feeling something, even if it was fear.

I was witnessing the beginning of the deprogramming of Benji Carroll, once a close friend, now a Moonie. The "exorcist" was Ford Greene, a 27-year-old ex-Moonie with 38 deprogrammings under his belt.

The Moonies described Ford as "the special servant of Satan," and he looked the part. He was gaunt and very tall, his face scarred from a recent accident. A black eye patch was now removed, showing a cut and contused eye.

"He's not thinking, not feeling," Ford had warned us at the outset. "He's dead. Before I can get him to talk, I've got to make him feel something...and fear is the primal feeling."

He had taken the offensive quickly on entering the bedroom that served as Benji's cell, telling him: "*You* believe that Moon is the Messiah, and that the rest of the world—especially me—is purely Satanic.

"I believe that Moon is a fraud, Satan doesn't exist, and you have been brainwashed.

"Only one of us can be right, Benji ...and we're here to find out which."

Now he stood in front of Benji, challenging his silence with a torrent of words, taunting him to speak.

"You're a zombie, a robot," he announced to the lifeless figure. "Your eyes are vacant, your veins are sticking out, your pupils are dilated and your skin is pale...

"You're dead, man...they've got you good," Ford concluded, turning to smile before he left the room. "But don't worry. I'm here to give you a life transfusion...a soul injection!"

The door closed behind him, and I joined Benji in silence. It had been a grotesque show and I squirmed in my seat, fumbling to say something to dissociate myself from Ford's performance.

"I...ahhh...well...he's kind of heavy ...but I think he's okay," I stammered.

For the first time since we had kidnapped Benji, I thought I saw a smile flicker across his face.

* * *

There seemed to be no other word than "exorcist" for Ford and the job he did. The godson of former U.S. senator James F. Buckley, Ford was bright and articulate, intense and loving, his presence so electric the air crackled when he spoke.

He had been seduced into the Moonies two years earlier and spent eight months there, until—as though watching himself through a window from outside—he had seen his mind slowly changing into something "I would once have despised."

For 11 months Ford deprogrammed himself, still *believing* that Moon was the Messiah even as he *knew* he was not. He read, studied and talked to ex-Moonies—sleeping three months with the light on for fear of Satan—till at last the nightmare had ended and he returned to himself.

Since then, he had been a deprogrammer, helping others (his fee was $750) to do less painfully what he had done to himself. He was one of the best.

Assisting him was Virginia, a recent ex-Moonies and friend of Benji's who had heard he was being deprogrammed and wanted to help.

Like a Child
Benji Opened Up

"Hi Benji!" she bubbled, bounding into the bedroom like a summer breeze, only seconds after Ford's grim presence had left. "It's really *great* to see you!"

Benji didn't blink, but Virginia continued on undaunted.

"Come on, Benji...you know me, I'm Virginia. We all flowers together, chanted and sang with each other...

"TALK to me," she threatened, "or I'll talk to you!"

She had the verve of a chipmunk and the smile of an angel. After 24 hours of silence and Ford's intense attack, it was more than Benji could handle.

Slowly, mechanically, his gaze moved upward. When his eyes met hers, words came reluctantly from his mouth.

"I don't want to talk about it, Virginia. Not here...not now...I just won't talk."

But he never stopped talking. Like a shy child opening to a stranger, Benji began to respond to Virginia—nodding or shaking his head at first, then grunting out terse sentences as if by rote.

He kept on responding, hesitantly, even after Ford returned. Ford was different now, his face more open, his eyes still intent. He had slipped quietly into a corner of the room to inject a question here, a comment there.

Until, like a fire catching, Benji and Ford began a debate.

* * *

For a young Jewish man who had long scorned religion, it was a strange world Benji now inhabited.

Benji talked of devils and gods, serpents and messiahs, evil and good... there were no in-between in his absolute world. At the top of the universe was Sun Myung Moon—leading the way to an "ideal world," where men and women would cease worrying about "self" and start caring about "others."

The aims seemed noble, but the route turned people into mindless robots, blindly obeying Rev. Moon. Ford's task was to get that through to Benji somehow, in a psychological swordfight with no quarter given.

Standing, kneeling, pacing and whirling, Ford swept to the attack, his gestures lurching yet graceful—like the thoughts they were punctuating.

Against him was a different Benji from the one we had seen earlier, a serious young student with unblinking eyes, talking now, but as determined as a Talmudic scholar to show Ford the error of his ways.

It began slowly, with soft questions by Ford and even answers by Benji from Rev. Moon's Divine Principle, the doctrine that guided a Moonie's life.

"No Benji...that's what *they* told you," Ford would counter, "I want to know what *you* think!"

The questions probed and ground at Benji's inconsistencies, till he scurried to retreat.

"If Satan was really there first, why did he need Adam? How could Adam eat the apple if Satan wasn't there yet?"

No one could understand what they were talking about.

Ford answered each question with a pregnant "Ben-ji," Ford waited for him to answer—then pounded at the web of illogic that surrounded his adversary.

"How can you believe in unconditional love...and hate those who don't believe?

"How is selling wilted flowers to a penniless old woman helping to save the world from selfishness?

"Think, Benji! Use your mind again—that's what it's for! There's nothing Satanic about asking questions and having doubts."

* * *

"What wouldn't you do for Rev. Moon, Benji? If you'd lie and you'd cheat for him, wouldn't you have to kill too, if he ordered you to?"

"Not necessarily," replied Benji hesitantly. "We're still human...I could say no."

"No, Benji, that's not what the Principle says," retorted Ford "Doesn't.

Moon say:'You must walk upside down if I order you to'? Doesn't he say: 'I am your brain'? Doesn't he say: 'You must be prepared to fight and die for Korea'?

"If you disobey Moon, you disobey God and follow Satan, and you are condemned to eternal damnation for all time. Don't you see, Benji? There's no room for mistakes in a system of absolute good and evil."

"But—but that would mean we were just robots..." stammered Benji, his black eyes coming to life for the briefest flicker.

"Exactly, Benji," answered Ford. "Exactly."

* * *

It was a painstaking process: unwinding the doctrine, unravelling the knots in Benji's mind, untwisting the half-truths that had seemed so logical at Boonville, where little sleep, less protein and no time alone had weakened him to the point where anything could slip in.

Benji fought more courageously than most Moonies, bringing a talented mathematical and logical mind to bear in defence of endless contradictions, and slipping out of Ford's traps with remarkable agility.

"He's smart," Ford gasped, sweating, during his first break four hours later. "The smartest I've ever gone against...the dumb ones are easy."

Then back into the ring with Benji again, with encouraging slaps on the back and a glassful of water to carry the next round...

Benji's Mind Was Working Again

In the living room, another world. The rest of us waited anxiously for word of what was going on inside, like relatives outside an intensive-care unit. Friends and ex-Moonies came to visit, bringing food and news of the outside world—newspaper stories, kidnap charges impending, Moonies, press conferences, Benji's parents still under surveillance.

* * *

"Lots of food and lots of sleep. I want him healthy...we're not the Moonies," Ford had said at the beginning, and Benji was asleep at 10 p.m. As we brewed coffee and sat guard duty, Ford curled up beside Benji's bed and fell instantly asleep.

At 6:15 a.m, Benji awoke, his eyes less glassy and began to scribble questions on a piece of paper. They were strange questions, but they were his first ones. His mind was starting to work again.

* * *

The morning went quickly, as Benji's mind warmed up and he began to analyse his own behavior in dry, clinical terms.

Why had he deceived people when selling flowers and gathering converts? Why had he refused to see Marilyn and me again during our first trip to California?

Why had he agreed to suspend all thinking, and give his mind up to Moon?

He asked to see our press clippings on Rev. Moon's wealth and political connections. Everyone left the room, and he knelt to pray.

Half an hour later the debate resumed, moving rapidly to the breaking point that is the essence of every deprogramming.

"If Moon isn't the Messiah," Benji asked, "what about the Principle? If Rev. Moon's love isn't unselfish...whose is?"

His voice was desperate, searchig for something to keep his world afloat after months of immersion with the Moonies.

"Benji!" I shouted in frustration. "If you're looking for unselfish love, look around you.

"Your mother, your father, your friends, following you across the continent...dozens of people back in Montreal, who've spent six weeks and over $15,000 to send us here...

'I Love You... We All Love You'

"Your parents facing kidnap charges, and us sitting here now scared to death we may end up in jail, all that just to *talk* to you. That's love...and if you don't see it, I think you're blind!"

The phone rang: it was Benji's father calling for news. As I left the room to answer, Lenny entered. Ford was in full steam, sensing Benji weakening.

"If Moon is the Messiah, then all your friends and family here are evil for trying to sway you from Moon, and the harder they try, the more evil they are.

* * *

"But what if they *aren't* evil?" demanded Ford. "What then? That would mean that Moon wasn't the Messiah....and if you go back to obey him, doesn't that mean you're a mindless zombie—a whore and a robot?

"So Benji, which one is it going to be?" he concluded, lurching toward him, his voice falling to a near whisper. "Only *you* can make the decision!"

Their eyes were locked on each other. Ford's hand held Benji's knee gently. Benji's forehead was throbbing.

The silence was broken by a hoarse cry from Lenny:

"Benji...do you think *I'm* evil?" Benji's eyes jerked to Lenny as he readied the only answer possible for a Moonies—but as he met Lenny's look, the word seemed to stick in his throat, and his face turned red and swollen.

"I'm *not* evil..." choked Lenny. "None of us are evil..."

Weeping, Lenny's face rested on Benji's knee.

Only Benji remained emotionless, paralyzed between opposing forces. Images of his parents in jail, his friends kidnapping him, the concern and feeling in it all flashed through his mind. "They're supposed to be evil, but how can it be? It's all so confusing..."

"I *love* you Benji...we all love you," said Lenny, looking into Benji's eyes. Benji blinked.

Lenny kissed him tightly, sobbing freely until, slowly, a tear moved down Benji's impassive cheek...then an other and another.

Suddenly Benji shuddered, then burst into a wretched sob. He grasped Lenny like a life preserver and collapsed in his arms.

Outside in the living room we heard a high-pitched wail, like a newborn baby's first scream. The door opened and Ford, like a doctor, told us: "Get in there fast...he needs you all."

The next thing we knew Benji's arms were pulling us in as we hugged and cried in a mess of tears and affection, losing ourselves to the fense of relief.

It was several minutes before our crying subsided. Our eyes were bloodshot and our faces red and as we looked at one another, the craziness of it all finally struck—sweeping from one of us to another in a current of laughter till even Benji was laughing through his tears.

* * *

In the midst of this scene, Virginia appeared in the doorway shouting delightedly:

"Welcome home, Benji...welcome home!"

* * *

The metamorphosis in Benji, once he had stopped crying, was immediate and startling.

His face had changed completely from the mask Ford had confronted 21 hours earlier. His eyes had expression, his pupils were no longer dilated and his smile was full and natural again. Virginia, who had spent five months in the Moonies with him, discovered for the first time that he had dimples when he smiled.

His voice was different, his manner loose. It was as though a new person had stepped into his body. As different as he was, he was nothing new to us—just the Benji we had known before.

For Benji the change was unfathomable, as though his mind had snapped back from a world where everything was seen through a prism.

"It's so confusing...impossible," he tried to explain. "I feel like my mind was wrapped in an elastic band, and somebody just cut it off.

"The only way I could ever believe that something like this could happen to someone like me, is to have it happen. It's so incredibly confusing."

Radiant Faces And Broad Smiles

We talked for hours, then Benji went off to call Montreal, where so many people were waiting for news, wondering how the deprogramming was coming and if the police had caught up with us.

The phone rang only once before Mike answered.

"Hello...Mike?"

* * *

"Yeah, who's this?...BENJI!"

"Uh huh," he answered, breaking into a broad smile. "Guess what... I'm deprogrammed."

* * *

Two days later an old Volvo pulled up before a small San Francisco restaurant, and three friends quickly get out.

One of them had spent the day signing documents and making statements alone to the police, convincing them he had not been kidnapped and was leaving California of his own free will.

Now as he entered the restaurant, smiling across the floor at his parents and sister, they leapt from their chairs with radiant faces and rushed to meet him.

His mother got there first, hugging him so hard he almost keeled over backwards, laughing. Healthy and vibrant, he had gained five pounds in the past three days, and bore no resemblance to the ghost-like stranger who had so shocked his mother at the San Francisco airport a week earlier.

After six weeks of planning and plotting, frustration and struggling, crying and caring—the abduction and deprogramming of Benji Carroll was complete. The nightmare was over, even if it continued for the hundreds of Moonies he had left behind.

Twelve hours later we were in the air heading for Montreal, where 30 people would meet us at the airport with champagne and cheering.

It was a long flight, but Benji never looked back.

(To be continued)

Virginia Mabrey (left), Ford Greene and Benji Carroll, immediately following the deprogramming.

KCIA Operations Known But Not Reported by CIA

The U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee June 22 reported on what American authorities knew about south Korean spy operations in the United States since 1963—and did nothing about them.

The report covers the controversial operations of the KCIA in the United States.

It said KCIA activities ranged from intimidation of American-based Koreans who opposed the Seoul regime, to influence-buying of congressmen and senators and to a plan to have American criminals assassinate a Korean opposition leader while he visited the U.S.

The 50-page report said U.S. authorities had never "formally addressed" the question on what to do about the questionable activities of agents from their allies and friendly nations operating within the United States and that the committee was going to look into the subject more thoroughly.

"The south Korean case was selected because it was the subject of considerable public attention and much information was already available" the report said.

U.S. government knowledge of KCIA activities, mostly based on intelligence reports, was "extensive, detailed and current," the report said.

That knowledge ranged from "simple awareness as early as 1963" that s. Korean intelligence was monitoring the activities of Korean residents in the United States to 1971-73 reports of actual intimidation and harassment of hundreds of those residents and to plans not only to influence members of Congress but of unlawful payoffs.

Not until August 1973, the report said, did the State Department ask the FBI to start an investigation of the KCIA after it was learned the south Korean agency planned to use American criminals to assassinate south Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung during a visit to the U.S. and also disrupt protest demonstrations against Pak Jung Hi.

Kim was not molested. The FBI investigation petered out with no prosecution.

The report said that the American right hand didn't know what the left hand was doing—FBI reports often did not get to the State Department or vice versa, nor CIA reports to the FBI or State.

(Continued from page 3)

and heavy equipment dropping exercise" was a frantic war racket for attacking the northern half of the Republic from the air, ground and sea and a full scale "preliminary war," a "test war," against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Particularly, the "Lance" missile capable of launching nuclear warheads was mobilized in this war exercise and its launching exercise was conducted. This glaringly revealed the sinister intention of U.S. imperialism to unleash even a nuclear war in Korea.

The clamorous war rackets in south Korea have continued after the "Team Spirit '78" operation exercise. On April 27, 1978, the United States and the south Korean puppets staged a "south Korea-U.S. river-crossing exercise" on the River Ringingang which flows along the Military Demarcation Line and the U.S. Defence Department said that a "south Korea-U.S. joint landing exercise" codenamed "Twin Dragon Exercise Operation" would be conducted for a week from June 14, 1978, near Pohang, south Korea (south Korean radio "Munhwa," April 27, 1978. and June 14, 1978).

On June 16, 1978, the Pak Jung H puppet clique staged an "exercise of special war to destroy communism. the lone in south Korea since the founding of the army," with the northern half of the Republic as the attacking target, crying for "certain victory at the initial stage of war" (south Korean radio "Chungang," June 16, 1978).

In an attempt to further increase its offensive posture against the northern half of the Republic, the United States, harping on the "blitz warfare" in a modern war, stages frequently a long-distance, non-stop flight by the highly-efficient combat fighters of latest type and strategic bombers from the bases in the U.S. mainland and the Pacific region and even the "topography-familiarizing exercises."

In July, 1977, the commander of the 132nd U.S. Air Wing in the Kadena Air Base in Okinawa, Japan, said that "Okinawa-based U.S. military planes practise long-distance, low-altitude flights to the air above south Korea"; and on August 30, 1977, the U.S. Defence Department said that "the flight in the air over south Korea by 'B-52' strategic bombers of the Anderson Air Base of the Guam will continue" (south Korean radio "Christian," July 2, 1977; south Korean radio "Chungang," August 31 1977).

On January 21, 1978, a spokesman of the U.S. Tactical Air Force announced that "for the 'Eagle Operation' aimed at fostering 'particular operational' spirit in the south Korean area, 8 'F-15' Eagle fighters in U.S. Langley Air Base would be deployed in south Korea by February 14"; and on February 2, 1978, the U.S. Tactical Air Command announced that "from March 1 to 22, 12 'F-111' swing-wing fighter-bombers in the U.S. mainland will take part in the 'Condor Falcon' operation so that the pilots might be familiarized with the special terrain of south Korea" (south Korean radio "Chungang," January 21, 1978; south Korean radio "Christian," February 3, 1978).

The United States and the south Korean puppets mass more and more offensive forces near the Military Demarcation Line to commit grave military provocations without letup.

The cases of military provocations against the northern half of the Republic and of violations of the armistice agreement by the U.S. side since the "Panmunjom Incident" tun into 40,800 cases. During the period between January and May this year, it exceeded 9,500.

* * *

All these acts committed under the cloak of "troop withdrawal" only highlight the fact that the adventurous machinations on the part of the bellicose elements at home and abroad to trigger off another war in Korea have reached a very grave stage and that another war might be unleashed by U.S. imperialism and its henchmen again in Korea at any moment.

At present, U.S. imperialism claims that its moves to provoke a new war in south Korea are allegedly to cope with the so-called "threat of southward invasion," to keep the "balance of force" and to carry into practice the "compensatory measures" for "troop withdrawal" and honour its "commitments" to the south Korean puppets.

But, neither lie nor deception can help camouflage their true colour as criminals.

As is clear to everyone, Korea sees a threat of northward invasion, not a "threat of southward invasion," and the outcries over the "threat of southward invasion" prove to be nothing but an old game constantly employed by the bellicose elements in an effort to veil their aggressive designs on Korea.

The so-called "balance of force," "compensatory measures," "fulfilment of commitments," and what not, only bespeak that the United States intends to back division by force of arms, on the position of "strength" and to speed up new war preparations on a full scale.

The new war provocation moves in Korea by the internal and external bellicose elements must be decisively checked and the Korean question be solved peacefully.

U.S. imperialism and its stooges must never misconstrue the aspires for and desire of our people to remove the danger of a new war, preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and solve the Korean question by peaceful means for a sign of weakness.

If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys persist in the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war, going against the will and demand of our people to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and solve the Korean question peacefully, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The United States should desist from the current reckless arms reinforcement and war gamble and withdraw immediately and completely its troops and all the lethal weapons including the nuclear weapons from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and its own "pledge."

And it should seek a way of solving the Korean question peacefully by contacting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as we proposed and refrain from supporting by force of arms the south Korean puppets who suppress the south Korean people fighting for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country and from egging them on to a war.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles should give up their wild desire to strike a bonanza by zealously following the U.S. policy of aggression in Korea, teaming up with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and should not leave Japan proper to the U.S. army as its operational base, supply base and launching base in its aggression on Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should not act recklessly to prolong their days with a military adventure, stirring up confrontation between the north and south.

The struggle for removing the danger of a new war and preserving and consolidating peace in Korea is a common struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Tranquility can prevail in the world only when the danger of a war is removed from Korea.

Anyone who loves justice and peace should pay attention to the developments in Korea where the aggressive and splitting machinations of the imperialists find most concentric manifestation at present in Asia, and resolutely oppose the new war provocation moves of the U.S. and Japanese bellicose quarters and the south Korean puppet clique.

The struggle of our people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification is enjoying active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people for its correctness.

The Korean people are greatly inspired by the support and encouragement of the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries the world over to their just struggle, for which they feel always grateful.

Greeting "the Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle from June 25 to July 27," the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people firmly believe that the governments of the justice and peace-loving countries, the organizations for solidarity with the Korean people, all the democratic organizations and fighting organizations, and the peace-loving peoples all over the world, will as in the past, so in this month too, severely condemn the criminal acts of the internal and external bellicose elements for the provocation of a new war in Korea, lift up a louder voice of justice demanding the withdrawal of all the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and wage more extensively the solidarity movement for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

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